Environmental Protection Agency

§86.431-78 Data submission.

- (a) Data from all tests (including voided tests) performed by a manufacturer with total projected sales in excess of 10,000 vehicles shall be included in the application.
- (b) The manufacturer shall furnish to the Administrator explanation for voiding any test. The Administrator will determine if voiding the test was appropriate based upon the explanation given by the manufacturer. If the Administrator determines that voiding the test was not appropriate, the Administrator may require that the data from that test be used in the calculation of the deterioration factor for emissions.
- (c) When unscheduled or anticipated maintenance is performed, a complete record of all pertinent maintenance, including the malfunction diagnosis made, the corrective action taken, and the test data obtained shall be included in the application.
- (d) A complete record of all maintenance shall be supplied.
- (e) Measure CO₂, N₂O, and CH₄ as described in this paragraph (e) with each zero kilometer certification test (if one is conducted) and with each test conducted at the applicable minimum test distance as defined in §86.427-78. Use the analytical equipment and procedures specified in 40 CFR part 1065 as needed to measure N2O and CH4. Report these values in your application for certification. The requirements of this paragraph (e) apply starting with model year 2011 for CO_2 and 2012 for CH4. The requirements of this paragraph (e) related to N_2O emissions apply for engine families that depend on NO_X aftertreatment to meet emission standards starting with model vear 2013. Small-volume manufacturers (as defined in §86.410-2006(e)) may omit measurement of N2O and CH4; other manufacturers may provide appropriate data and/or information and omit measurement of N₂O and CH₄ as described in 40 CFR 1065.5. Use the same measurement methods as for your other results to report a single value for CO₂, N₂O, and CH₄. Round the final values as follows:
 - (1) Round CO_2 to the nearest 1 g/km.
- (2) Round $N_2\bar{O}$ to the nearest 0.001 g/km

(3) Round CH₄ to the nearest 0.001 g/ $\,$ km $\,$

[42 FR 1126, Jan. 5, 1977, as amended at 49 FR 48139, Dec. 10, 1984; 74 FR 56373, Oct. 30, 2009]

§86.432-78 Deterioration factor.

- (a) Deterioration factors shall be developed for each test vehicle from the emission test results. A separate factor shall be developed for each pollutant. The applicable data to be used in calculating these factors are:
- (1) The results from all valid tests conducted by the manufacturer or Administrator at scheduled test intervals.
- (2) The results from tests conducted before and after scheduled maintenance unless specifically excluded by the Administrator.
- (3) The results from tests conducted before and after unscheduled maintenance, if approval of the maintenance by the Administrator was conditioned on the data being used in the deterioration factor calculation.
- (b) Emission results which are less than $0.10~{\rm g/km}$ shall be considered to be $0.10~{\rm g/km}$ for purposes of this section.
- (c) Test results for each pollutant shall be plotted as a function of the service accumulated at the start of the emission test, rounded to the nearest kilometre. These results shall be correlated to a straight line, fit by the method of least squares.
- (d) An exhaust emission deterioration factor will be calculated by dividing the predicted emissions at the useful life distance by the predicted emissions at the total test distance. Predicted emissions are obtained from the correlation developed in paragraph (c) of this section.

Factor = Predicted total distance emissions/Predicted total test distance emissions

These interpolated and extrapolated values shall be carried out to four places to the right of the decimal point before dividing one by the other to determine the deterioration factor. The results shall be rounded to three places to the right of the decimal point in accordance with ASTM E 29–67.

- (e) Deterioration factors computed to be less than 1.000 shall be 1.000.
- (f)(1) The manufacturer has the option of applying an outlier test point

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procedure to completed durability data within its certification testing program for a given model year.

- (2) The outlier procedure will be specified by the Administrator.
- (3) For any pollutant, durability-data test points that are identified as outliers shall not be included in the determination of deterioration factors if the manufacturer has elected this option.
- (4) The manufacturer shall specify to the Administrator, before the certification of the first engine family for that model year, if it intends to use the outlier procedure.
- (5) The manufacturer may not change procedures after the first engine family of the model year is certified.
- (6) Where the manufacturer chooses to apply the outlier procedure to a data set containing data which were averaged under §86.427-78(e), the outlier procedure shall be completed before averaging the data.

[42 FR 1126, Jan. 5, 1977, as amended at 42 FR 56737, Oct. 28, 1977; 49 FR 48139, Dec. 10, 1984]

§86.434-78 Testing by the Administrator.

- (a) At the conclusion of service accumulation, and after emission tests for deterioration, the Administrator may require confirmatory testing. The Administrator will designate where such testing shall be performed.
- (b) The manufacturer may request a retest. The results of the retest will be used to determine compliance.
- (c) If the emission results exceed the standard, certification will be denied.

[49 FR 48139, Dec. 10, 1984]

\$86.435-78 Extrapolated emission values.

- (a) If the deterioration factor lines are below the standards between the minimum test distance and the useful life, or if all points used to generate the lines are below the standards, predicted useful life emissions shall be calculated. If not, the manufacturers may elect to withdraw the vehicle or accumulate additional service.
- (b) The emission test results of each pollutant obtained from the half life test will be multiplied by the appropriate deterioration factors to determine useful life emissions.

- (1) If the useful life emissions are below the standards, certification will be granted.
- (2) If any of the useful life emissions exceed the emission standards, the vehicle must (if not withdrawn) accumulate distance to the useful life.

[42 FR 1126, Jan. 5, 1977, as amended at 49 FR 48139, Dec. 10, 1984]

§86.436-78 Additional service accumulation.

- (a) Additional service up to the useful life will be accumulated under the same conditions as the initial service accumulation.
- (b) New deterioration lines will be generated using all applicable test points up to the useful life. The same procedures for determining the original deterioration lines will be used.
 - (c) [Reserved]
 - (d) To qualify for certification:
- (1) The full life emission test results must be below the standards, and
- (2) The deterioration line must be below the standard at the minimum test distance and the useful life, or all points used to generate the line, must be below the standard.
- (e) If the vehicle is unable to complete the total distance due to engine mechanical failure, certification will be granted if:
- (1) The mechanical failure was anticipated, §86.428, and
- (2) A new deterioration line calculated using the procedure described in §86.436-78(b) is below the standard at the minimum test distance and at the useful life, and,
- (3) The results of the half life emission tests, when adjusted by the new deterioration factors, are below the standards.

[42 FR 1126, Jan. 5, 1977, as amended at 49 FR 48139, Dec. 10, 1984]

§86.437-78 Certification.

- (a) New motorcycles produced by a manufacturer whose projected sales in the United States is 10,000 or more units (for the model year in which certification is sought) are covered by the following:
- (1) The manufacturer shall submit to the Administrator a statement that the test vehicles with respect to which data are submitted have been tested in